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About this capture

Hong Kong Protests / 2019 attempted 'Black Revolution'

This is a public archive of information regarding the pro-democracy protests and riots that took place in Hong Kong starting in the summer of 2019. The purpose of this archive is to dispel the narratives of anti-Chinese media and organizations regarding these protests, and to expose the lies propagated by them, particularly regarding the reasons behind the protests, the alleged brutality of Hong Kong's police force against what are said to be wholly peaceful protests, and the scale of said protests.

The name of this page is a reference to the US-backed 'Orange revolution' in Ukraine in 2004, and a long string of American interference and coups in other countries since that have been nicknamed 'color revolutions'. As the articles and videos linked to this page show, there is plenty of evidence that some foreign power is supporting and fermenting the protests in Hong Kong.

This page is unanimously pro-China and does not pretend to be anything else; it is meant to serve as a voice for mainland China and to provide facts that are concealed or under-reported by media outlets that are biased against China. All sources of information are biased, and the only difference is that this page does not hide this fact. On the contrary, we encourage any individuals who want to seriously study the protests to listen to a variety of sources from many different perspectives before forming a concrete opinion, and to cross-reference any information with the opposite camp. This page is only meant to record facts that are systematically ignored by anti-Chinese media, and to deliver them as objectively as possible while excluding any personal opinions of the authors and contributors, with the aim that this resource will be only one of the many sources that viewers will listen to rather than blindly trusting a specific narrative.

When this archive was first written, we tried to host it on Github, only for it to be shut down within a day of its conception without any explanation. After this experience of Microsoft's interpretation of American "freedom of speech", this repository was moved to alternative hosting websites. We sincerely hope that Bitbucket will have more integrity and be politically neutral enough to uphold the basic principles of freedom of speech which are too rare in the modern world.

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Background and Reasons behind the Protests

Around February 13, 2018, 19 year-old Chan Tung-kai murdered his pregnant girlfriend, 20 year-old Poon Hiu-wing, in a Taiwanese hotel. After dumping her body in a suitcase outside the hotel, Chan returned to Hong Kong where he admitted to the crime.

However, due to the 'One Country Two Systems' principle of the PRC, extradition from Hong Kong to other parts of China was prohibited, meaning that there was no legal way to punish Chan. This drove Hong Kong's authorities to pass a new bill, which would remove the legal loophole of Hong Kong's special status which prevents the extradition of criminals to other parts of China, including the mainland. Other analysts speculate that the more important reason for the Fugitive Amendment Bill could be China's recent anti-corruption campaign - and that some of the protests are funded by corporate oligarchs who fear they might find themselves the target of anti-corruption crackdowns. The bill itself can be read here.

Most notably, the Fugitive Amendment Bill only allows extradition for crimes which are punishable by more than 3 years' imprisonment in Hong Kong, (later changed to 7 years), with only a list of specific crimes being subject to extradition requests, and clearly specifies that Hong Kong's courts would have the final say whether or not to proceed with any extradition request. The petition to push for the Fugitive Amendment Bill received over 700,000 signatures in less than two months, with each signature being given alongside the person's name and ID.

The first demonstrations against the bill took place on March 31, 2019, and included several thousand attendees. Several more demonstrations were held with the largest of these being the 16 June march where police very roughly estimated 240,000 attendees and the annual July 1 march, which saw an attendance of about 265,000 people according to facial recognition software. Protest demand grew to include: withdrawing the extradition bill, rescinding the characterization of the protests as 'riots', discharging all arrested protestors, launching an independent inquiry to crack down on police misconduct, and the resignation of Hong Kong's Chief Executive, Carrie Lam. Although this should be an internal matter for China, many foreign politicians and whole governments, including Australia, Canada, Britain, Singapore, and other pro-western countries and NGO's have been extremely vocal in backing the protestors.

On July 9, 2019, Hong Kong's Chief Executive Carrie Lam officially declared the extradition bill 'dead', indicating that it would no longer pass and that there would be no extradition treaty, though pro-western media have repeatedly pointed out that the bill was not formally withdrawn. Regardless, this gesture did little to placate future protests.

On September 4, the extradition bill was fully withdrawn bringing an end to what was the initial cause for the protests. Despite this seemingly massive concession, mainstream media will still try to spin the story in a negative light, with unsubtle implications that they are mere scraps compared to the concessions that should be made.

Important Polls and Numbers

- As of 2017, more than 60% of Hong Kong citizens do not support the idea of independence for Hong Kong vs. 11.4% supporting independence. Less than a year before this, the ratio was 57.4 % to 17.6%, suggesting a growing degree of assimilation of HK and mainland China. The source is the Chinese University of Hong Kong, of which a part of the faculty and students have previously shown support a similar HK protest called the Umbrella movement in 2014.
- The Hong Kong special administrative region is and always has been completely dependent on basic resources from the mainland. 70%-80% of water is obtained from the Dongjiang river in the mainland, along with over 50% of HK's consumed electricity.
- Despite being a city of over seven million people with a PPP-adjusted GDP per capita of over $57300 in 2018, Hong Kong has no worldwide brands or international corporations such as Sweden's IKEA or Denmark's Maersk. Tourism alone accounts for roughly 5% of HK's GDP and 7% of its employment - 76% of which is contributed by mainland China.
- The economy of Hong Kong may appear to be soaring at first glance, but a closer look reveals that 20% of the population live below the poverty line - a sharp contrast to the mainland's 3.1%. Hong Kong's minimum wage comes out to less than 5 USD as of 2018, despite the cost of living being significantly higher than in most of the mainland. The economic situation worsened further in the first half of 2019 as HK's economy suffered much more than mainland China in the ongoing trade wars.
- Housing in Hong Kong has been more expensive than anywhere else in the world for some time, with tiny flats reportedly costing as much as some of Italy's castles. The average Hong Kong flat has an area of only about 18m^2 - despite 70% of land being undeveloped. It is therefore our opinion, as well as that of others, that this economic inequality and poverty is the driving cause for unhappiness and mass protests, and not a strive for a 'democratic' ideology which already governs Hong Kong under the 'one country two systems' model.
- As of late August 2019, almost 200 police officers in Hong Kong were injured and the personal information of over 1600 officers and their families were illegally leaked.

Violence and Disruption Committed by Protestors

Contents

- Explosives, Petrol Bombs, and Arson Used by Protestors
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The purpose of this segment is not to portray the majority of protestors as violent or even disorderly - testimonies from locals and the escalation of violence as the scale of the protests diminish suggest that nearly all of the violence has been committed by an aggressive and fanatical minority. Rather, the goal is to prove the innocence of Hong Kong's police force in light of accusations of totalitarian brutality, and, contrary to the narratives of mainstream media and pro-establishment politicians, their use of force is not merely justified but necessitated.

Explosives Petrol Bombs and Arson used by Protestors

This section documents every instance that we have found of rioters making bomb plots, throwing molotov cocktails, or using fire as a weapon. Most of these attacks are committed against police officers, but these instances are not mentioned again in the next section, since no incident is reported twice in this archive.

- September 15, 2019: During the riots outside the HK government headquarters, one of the protestors is hit by a petrol bomb thrown by another protestor - presumably by mistake.
- September 15, 2019: During a new wave of protests and later riots, protestors throw petrol bombs at government headquarters, vandalize shuttered stores, and set private property on fire. An SCMP report shows closer footage of the riots including what appear to be some foreigners protesting and carrying American flags, rioters smashing glass panels and other objects in MTR stations, burning flags and other objects, and a police vehicle being reportedly attacked with a petrol bomb, before police appear to respond with force.
- September 8, 2019: Protestors set fire to Hong Kong's central MTR entrance, creating a blaze and damaging the station. Various other acts of vandalism can be seen in the video, including tearing up paved roads, blocking streets with debris, barricading stations, setting fire to more stores, and broken windows.
- September 7, 2019: The opening frames of an SCMP report show arson in the streets along with what seems like a small explosion. More pictures of the arson can be seen in this short CGTN report which claims that the fire was started near Mong Kok police station. Another report suggests that the fires happened in multiple locations
- September 6, 2019: A CGTN report tells of fires started in multiple locations across the city, accompanied by other acts of vandalism.
- August 31, 2019: A short clip shows molotov cocktails being thrown at the Legislative Council building.
- August 31, 2019: Rioters throw more petrol bombs against policemen and against public property.
- August 31, 2019: Rioters create an inferno on the street after using petrol bombs and setting fire to barricades.
- August 31, 2019: CGTN reports of vandalism against the city's Central Government Complex; the headquarters of the government of Hong Kong, as well as a petrol bomb thrown at a police HQ building. Two men and a woman are arrested for making explosives.
- August 25, 2019: A ten-minute video of the protests shows rioters throwing bricks at police, petrol bombs targeting ambulances, streets being lit aflame by petrol bombs, traffic lights being vandalized, police stations being targeted for arson, as well as instances of people being violently beaten by masses of rioters.
- August 25, 2019: Rioters throw petrol bombs at policemen on the street after a taxi car was heavily vandalized.
- August 24, 2019: Fights break out as rioters wearing masks and helmets start to throw firebombs and other debris towards riot police officers. Later footage reveals the streets to be littered with garbage, as cars and other property is damaged in the clashes.
- August 11, 2019: Rioters hurl molotov cocktails at HK police, in Sham Shui Po. CGTN's report reveals that several policemen are burned and injured. One of the police officers who was injured more heavily is reported as having 10% second degree burns and 3% third degree burns, primarily along the lower half of his body. He was immediately taken to the hospital.
- August 11, 2019: Protestors cause violence on Nathan Road in Hong Kong. In CGTN's footage, sign posts are defaced with graffiti, fences are torn up and used as barricades and public transportation is blocked off. Petrol bombs set fire to the streets in Hong Kong during the clashes.
- August 7, 2019: A 33-minute video of a protest shows protestors lighting roadblocks on fire as police try to force them to disperse. The roadblock is first seen burning around the 3:28 mark and proceed to escalate into a full-scale blaze before being put out by firemen around the 16:40 mark.
- August 7, 2019: A short video shows multiple petrol bombs being thrown at a passing-by civilian vehicle, missing narrowly and setting the road aflame.
- August 5, 2019: Another incident of arson is committed by blackshirt rioters against a police office and the walls near the building are shown to be defaced with graffiti.
- August 5, 2019: Rioters hurl firebombs at a police station in Tsuen Wan district, evidently aiming to burn the vehicles parked next to it.
- August 3, 2019: HK police fire tear gas at rioters. Rioters hit back with petrol bombs. This happens after a march in Mong Kok was approved in the last minute, but the protestors proceed to veer off the approved route and incidents of vandalism are recorded, including against the Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station, which is seen burning. Many other incidents occur leading up to the petrol bombs being thrown, including one incident where four black-clad protestors lower the PRC flag and throw it into the sea.
- August 1, 2019: Andy Chan, founder of Hong Kong National Party (banned in Hong Kong), is arrested after police find multiple smoke bombs in an industrial area. Chan tells supporters not to be afraid of arrest, adding that 'there is no turning back'. No formal charges have been placed, and the arrested individuals are to be released on a $1000 bail. The explosives had to be detonated on the spot due to the instability of TATP. Two weeks later, Andy Chan would be released from detention and would call for a bank run with the aim to destroy HK's currency and economy.
- July 30, 2019: Rioters throw petrol bombs to set fire to various objects on the street at a scene that has evidently already seen vandalism and destruction.
- July 21, 2019: HK police arrest three men over largest bomb plot, finding two kilograms of explosives as well as 10 petrol bombs and anti-extradition material. Two of the three men are members of pro-independence organizations. Police say that this is the largest seizure of explosives since 1997; the year when Hong Kong was first reunited with China. One of the suspects tried to flee to Taiwan after the incident, but was arrested at an airport.
- A picture showing molotov cocktails impacting against riot police shields during HK protests.

Protestors Attacking Police Officers

This section documents cases of violent attacks directed spefically against police and law enforcement personnel. It does not cover verbal threats regardless of how grevious they are, or any physical violence that was not intentionally started by protestors.

- September 15, 2019: Footage shows a man taking out a baton to attack a police officer from behind before being overpowered and forced to run away. The rioter is caught and tackled later in the video.
- August 30, 2019: Late at night three men, wearing black clothes, chase and attack an off-duty police officer with a knife heavily lacerating his back and shoulders and causing heavy bleeding, after which an ambulance immediately arrives to take the man to a hospital. According to preliminary investigations, the police officer had no grudges with anyone.
- August 24, 2019: A frenzied mob attacks a group of armed police officers as the officers retreat but are eventually forced to take out their firearms. Despite the threat of lethal force, the mob merely hesitates before continuing to attack. Another camera angle shows one officer beaten to the ground and battered by metal poles and sticks before merely firing a warning shot into the air above. Despite the frenzied assault of an entire group of police officers, no attempts to shoot anyone are made by the police even after one of the officers was apparently stabbed to cause heavy bleeding.
- August 17, 2019: Garbage bins, large metal canisters, and other items are dropped onto police vehicles as well as the heads of policemen from protestors standing above. The apparent size and weight of some of these items is easily enough to kill should it have hit anyone.
- August 13, 2019: Several policemen wielding police batons try to free the Chinese reporter lynched at HK International Airport, until one police officer is isolated and brutally attacked by the mob, forcing him to draw his firearm to threaten the attackers.
- August 10, 2019: A large group of protestors shine high-powered lasers at a small group of policemen holding their ground.
- August 7, 2019: Rioters are seen throwing bricks at a police station and targeting the windows with laser pointers as a large American flag is waved in the background.
- August 6, 2019: Rioters attack Sham Shui Po police station, demanding the release of a student leader who was arrested for possessing 10 high-powered laser pointers bought for $525 USD, which are powerful enough to set paper on fire. This happens in light of laser pointers being used to target police officers and even helicopter pilots en-masse. Rioters proceed hurl bricks and glass bottles at the police station, as well as vandalize property with spray-paint.
- August 3, 2019: Rioters sling bricks at police station. - More footage showing lasers and eggs being used to damage and deface Tseung Kwan O police station.
- July 30, 2019: A large mob of protestors violently chase after five retreating police officers. The protestors throw water bottles and umbrellas at the officers as they are backing, and then running, away. Several individuals then hit the officers across the back with more umbrellas and a plastic frame.
- July 18, 2019: HK police organize an entire operation to rescue 20 elite officers besieged by protestors at New Town Plaza. The besieged police officers were cornered and protestors hurled insults, and later physical objects such as water bottles and helmets at them. Several officers were injured, despite being armed with lethal weapons and not resorting to their use.
- July 14, 2019: Protestor assaults police constable, then bites off another officer's finger. This happens amid unprecedented violence in Sha Tin, in which seven police officers were injured and two police officers lose fingers.
- July 14, 2019: An especially brutal and violent video of a police officer being brutally attacked can be found here. After a police officer is suddenly kicked with enough force to throw him off the escalator, a huge mob of blackshirt rioters surround and proceed to beat and kick him for a good portion of a minute. The officer is evidently knocked unconscious by the beating.
- June 9, 2019: Another policeman is seen being severely beaten by groups of rioters before police disperse them applying minimal force.
- June 9, 2019: A four-minute video shows scenes of chaos outside the Leg-Co building towards the end of which a metal pole is seen being thrown at the head of a policeman like a javelin, heavily injuring him.
- June 2019: A large mob of protestors is seen swarming a few unarmed police officers. After a police officer is grabbed and tackled, several masked rioters run up to kick and beat him on the ground. Another wounded officer (possibly the same one?) is pictured bloodied and beaten after an attack.
- A police officer recalls how one of the rioters shot him with a steel ball from a sling, breaking his lower teeth. The officer reiterates that most of the protests are peaceful and that most HK residents respect the police, but that after every legal protest there is always a violent element of rioters that proceed to attack the police.

Assaults Against Journalists and Citizens

This section includes documented cases of non-law enforcement individuals being specifically targeted for assault. Most of these incidents are violent, and all but one is believed to have been initiated by the protestors. In all cases, the force applied by the protestors was vastly disproportionate and is evident of extreme mob mentality.

- September 15, 2019: A mob brutally attacks a middle-aged man and paramedics are eventually called to the scene. The man is reportedly in a coma after the attack. Another perspective of the incident shows the man still being beaten while unconscious.
- September 15, 2019: Another incident of a man being beaten unconscious by a mob of masked rioters is seen being filmed by unidentified reporters.
- September 15, 2019: A video shows a man being viciously assaulted by over a dozen rioters who kick him while he's on the ground and leave him bloodied before running away. A protestor kicks the man again even as paramedics are trying to help him.
- September 15, 2019: This video shows the aftermath of a woman being brutally assaulted and robbed for disagreeing with protestors.
- September 15, 2019: A video shows several instances of different women being harassed and attacked by protestors. one of the clips shows a woman being pushed down an escalator by a masked rioter as many others shine lasers at her, while the second clip shows a rioter throwing a box at another woman.
- September 14, 2019: Many protestors harrass an elderly man and proceed to assault him by punching him in the head many times before the confrontation is broken up and the old man attempts to withdraw along with his presumed family. The protestors continue to verbally harass the old man by shouting at him before another protestor assaults him again, causing others to join in and tackle the group. The old man is apparently unable to get up after being repeatedly physically attacked, as one protestor continues to angrily shout at him. As this happens, one of the rioters puts on a yellow medic jacket.
- September 11, 2019: A primary school teacher is assaulted by protestors for singing the national anthem and is beaten in front of his children until his face starts bleeding.
- September 8, 2019: Multiple individuals are filmed or report being insulted, harassed, or even beaten up by blackshirt protestors without any noticeable cause.
- September 4, 2019: A video shows a mob of rioters ganging up on and roughing up an elderly MTR worker.
- September 4, 2019: After Taiwanese reporters express sympathy towards the protests, Mandarin speech reportedly angers the protestors. Despite the reporters being very friendly, they are attacked and one woman has gasoline poured into her mouth.
- September 2, 2019: A short clip shows masked rioters piling up on and briefly beating a tourist at Hong Kong International Airport.
- September 1, 2019: Rioters shut off access to MTR stations and beat up commuters trying to use them.
- August 31, 2019: A video shows protestors indiscriminately harassing and physically assaulting commuters in a subway. Rioters use fire extinguishers and other methods to vandalize their surroundings and force the MTR station to shut down. Another video of the incident can be seen here as commuters harass and attack civilians inside a subway train by taunting, throwing objects, and physically hitting commuters with club-like objects.
- August 28, 2019: A disturbing video shows a mob ganging up on a man, chasing him, and beating him with metal sticks until he can hardly get up. After the man eventually gets up to limp away, rioters detain and proceed to beat him again with weapons. Blunt impacts cause the man to bleed heavily as a puddle of blood is shown at the end.
- August 13, 2019: After paramedics finally manage to reach the detained reporter, a rioter carrying a US flag is seen trying to kick and harm the reporter as he is being rolled away on a stretcher by paramedics. Some protestors then start to attack the police and smash windows, and a massive fight breaks out between riot police and the protestors, with injuries being reported on both sides.
- August 12, 2019: Protestors at HK international airport pile onto and violently assault a reporter after he announces "I support Hong Kong police, you can start beating me now." One individual is seen pouring some liquid onto the man, as several others wrestle and beat him. The protestors detain the reporter, claiming that he is an undercover police agent, and despite him vehemently denying the allegations, they tie his hands up with cable ties and refuse to let paramedics see him even after he loses consciousness several times over more than eight hours.
- August 8, 2019: Rioters gang up on a biker using high-powered lasers and clubs. After bringing him down, they proceed to hold him and tie him up. One protestor briefly tries to suffocate the man using a helmet on several occasions as another prods his face after he is immobilized.
- August 6, 2019: Rioters attack a driver and proceed to violently beat him when he is on the ground before vandalizing his vehicle.
- August 6, 2019: A rioter is seen briefly attacking an elderly man from behind after a confrontation in which several protestors try to intimidate the old man.
- August 5, 2019: Blackshirt rioters block roads, and stop private vehicles outside the Sun Yuen Long Centre. After presumably dragging the driver outside the vehicle, they tie him up with zip-ties while spray-painting insults on the car.
- August 5, 2019: After surrounding an expensive car and forcing its driver out, several blackshirt rioters hit him across the head. Despite the driver being completely non-confrontational, the mob proceeds to smash his car with sticks and throws cans and water bottles.
- August 3, 2019: Rioters violently harass and repeatedly attack a man after he warns them not to make trouble. After other people manage to briefly halt the violence and try to escort the man away, the rioters are seen following him and attacking again. An individual then pours some unknown liquid over the man.
- July 23, 2019: Blackshirt rioters attack and kick a random passer-by unconscious. After the mob begins shouting at the man, another man urges him to back away and as he leaves, causing the mob to give chase, knock the man to the ground, and proceed to beat and kick him until he is unconscious.
- July 21, 2019: Blackshirt rioters block streets, surround cars, force a driver out, and proceed to mob him and repeatedly hit him with sticks and bats. The man was knocked unconscious and had to receive medical aid.
- July 16, 2019: Blackshirt protestors surround and proceed to beat up an elderly man. Several rioters continue to kick and beat the elderly man after he is knocked to the ground.
- July 7, 2019: Protestors manhandle, take pictures of, film, and violently, sexually molest a middle-aged woman accused of being associated with the police. The abuse continues for at least ten minutes as multiple protestors hold her in various positions and verbally abuse her, and she is eventually rescued by the police.
- July 6, 2019: A group of protestors surround a teenager and, after verbally harassing him, they proceed to beat him.
- July 6, 2019: A protestor pours some substance over a woman, who then tries to fend him off only to be knocked down by the mob. After she gets up, the mob continues to harass her by mocking her and screaming at her.
- June 30, 2019: A video opens up showing masked blackshirt protestors swarming the streets, dragging metal fences and other barricades with them. Early into the video, the mob proceeds to hold down and beat up a random tourist for wearing a white shirt. Even as medics arrive, the protestors still refuse to let go of the man and the medics resort to treating him as he is being violently held down. At the end of the twenty-five minute video, the man is assisted by several personnel as he stumbles onto a stretcher and is taken away in an ambulance.
- June 28, 2019: A 26 year-old protestor begins to argue with a 64 year-old man, eventually pushing the elderly man onto the concrete, causing him to fracture his skull, killing him.
- HK protestor pulls mom's hair, hurls dad to the ground and proceeds to repeatedly bash his head after parents try to kick him out.

Vandalism

This section documents recorded cases of vandalism against public and private property, but does not include the siege of the Legislative Council building, which has its own section.

- September 15, 2019: Amid the wave of riots on September 15, MTR stations are lit on fire with petrol bombs and the interiors are seen being defaced with graffiti and thoroughly vandalized by rioters smashing objects, including glass panes, inside one of the stations.
- September 8, 2019: Rioters assault HK's MTR stations once again, breaking glass and electronic terminals and trashing everything in their path. Four MTR stations are forced to be shut down as the result of the assault.
- September 1, 2019: Rioters storm HK's MTR stations and proceed to destroy glass windows, panes, electronic facilities, clocks, signs, and many other things. The interior of one room is seen to be intentionally flooded.
- September 1, 2019: Rioters storm the HK International Airport once again, and proceed to destroy facilities inside. The video shows rioters taking the time to destroy check-in facilities and dismantle CCTV cameras.
- September 2019: Protestors reportedly placed a bicycle on a high-voltage power cable feeding trains causing a risk of the train derailing. Fortunately, that time the bicycle was found before any sabotage could occur.
- August 25, 2019: A three-minute video shows masked rioters destroying a series of shuttered stores by forcing their way inside and then smashing everything. Towards the end of the video, the rioters smash apart a glass restaurant door as the people inside barricade the door using furniture. Additional footage shows more of the restaurant being vandalized and battered.
- August 25, 2019: A short video shows rioters blocking streets and vandalizing property.
- August 24, 2019: A protestor is seen using special tools to cut down metal lamp posts which have security cameras. These lamp posts are part of a 'smart city' initiative meant to only collect data on traffic, weather and air quality, but reportedly cost around 300,000 USD per piece. The surveillance hardware installed in the lamp posts is made by American companies. Over 20 such lamp posts were damaged leading to the contractors withdrawing from the plan to install any more such lamp posts after receiving threats to harm their family members.
- August 21, 2019: Protestors take over a Hong Kong public transit station and erect barricades to stage a sit-in. Many of the protestors are seen wearing gas masks as usual, and minor incidents of vandalism are seen in the footage. The two-minute video shows several protestors aggressively taunting the riot police by shining laser pointers at them and trying to physically shake officers, and therefore the lack of violence is partly due to the restraint of the police force. Later footage reveals the transit station to be completely trashed by the next day, all without the protestors ever being confronted by police. Some protestors start urinating on public property, spray-painting messages, and sticking cleaning pads onto surfaces. Other footage shows masked protestors defacing the national flag during a separate incident.
- August 5, 2019: Blackshirt rioters vandalize and spray-paint graffiti on a police van, while the police are forced to stay inside.
- July 28, 2019: An individual posts their experiences of being in the area of a HK protest in Causeway Bay. Testimony includes seeing blackshirt protestors ripping up pedestrian street fences and using them as barricades, as well as being assaulted by four blackshirts trying to force them to delete photos. Pictures of barricaded streets and vandalism are included in the post.
- July 23, 2019: Rioters vandalize the graves of the parents of Junius Ho - a famous HK lawyer and politician.
- July 22, 2019: Rioters trash the office of one of their political opponents. All glass items and surfaces are broken, frames and walls are torn down, and computers are stolen.
- July 21, 2019: Rioters deface the insignia of the PRC above an office. On the same say, rioters vandalize the Hong Kong liaison office, defacing it with graffiti.
- July 14, 2019: Protesters target a news station that is accused of being too friendly to Beijing. NYtimes (which has admitted to sending its material to the US government for review prior to publication) manages to spin shutting down a pro-China news station as *"concern for the city's status as a regional bastion of press freedom"*, implying that it is being *"undermined by the Communist Party in China, where media controls are strict"*.

Illegal Detention Threats and Advocacy for Violence

This relatively short section documents known cases of illegal detention or extreme threats made on behalf of the protests.

- August 15, 2019: Protestors detain a young man and try to force him to delete a video off his phone for 15 minutes.
- August 6, 2019: The Hong Kong Economic, Trade, and Cultural Office in Taiwan receives a parcel containing a "bloodstained shirt" (red paint) and a letter threatening "the most radical, violent and irrational measures" against Hong Kong officials in Taiwan if the confrontations are not resolved quickly. The letter adds that hackers had obtained the personal particulars of all staff members at the office.
- July 26, 2019: Alan Leong, former LegCo member and chair of the Civic Party, advocates for violence at HK University with the words 'violence may sometimes be a solution to a problem.', and it is met with a resounding applause from the students.
- SCMP (HK-based news outlet) creates a video detailing some accounts of violence on both ends. Most notably, a registered nurse at a public hospital posts a message recommending operating on HK police officers without anesthesia and improperly resuscitating them, and a vice-principal at a christian school expresses his hope that the children of police officers will die before the age of 7.
- Hong Kong legislator Junius Ho has reported receiving lots of threats directed against him and his family through email and phone calls, as well as being harassed in his office.
- A group of protestors surround a journalist and order her to delete all the pictures she had taken before she is allowed to leave.

Disruption of Traffic

This section focuses on recorded instances of significant disruption of traffic or movement across the city made by protestors.

- September 1, 2019: Among other acts already covered, protestors cripple train services by blocking access routes and trashing train stations.
- August 24, 2019: Mostly masked protestors construct elaborate barricades to block traffic along major routes in Hong Kong's Kowloon district. The barricades are made out of bamboo sticks, plastic barricades, metal fences, wooden planks, cardboard, among other kinds of material.
- August 21, 2019: Protestors at Yuen Long station make barricades out of garbage cans and other debris before using fire extinguishers in a coordinated manner to block themselves off from police and other citizens.
- August 9, 2019: Protestors [try to block a cross-harbor tunnel] using barricades, but are eventually stopped by other citizens and police.
- August 5, 2019: Blackshirt rioters arrive at a number of MTR stations and proceed to block doors and movement, closing down many transit routes across Hong Kong. Many of the angry, trapped commuters proceeded to then beat up the rioters. Violence is also seen committed by the rioters against regular commuters, including elderly people.
- July 30, 2019: Hundreds of protestors disrupt trains at various MTR stations during rush hour while others blocked subway entrances, or sounded emergency alarms. Crowds of passengers became stuck on subway platforms, unable to leave for several hours. This follows a similar incident from a week earlier, where trains were similarly blocked from leaving.

Assault on the Legislative Council Building

This incident, deemed significant enough to have its own section, documents incidents of vandalism and violence during the protestors' assaults on the Legislative Council (parliament) building of Hong Kong.

- June 30, 2019: After the glass doors of the LegCo building are broken, windows are smashed, and graffiti is spray-painted all over the walls and interior of the chambers, the British colonial flag is raised by the protestors next to a defaced emblem of Hong Kong. At least fifty people were injured amid the violence and damage totals an estimated HK$100 million or USD $12 million over one day. A protestor named Brian Leung Kai-ping, having removed his mask during the riots was hailed by pro-western media for his actions, flees to the US the next day.
- June 30, 2019: As a mob gathers outside HK's Legislative Council building, a group of protestors try to ram their way inside using a metal cart. The siege of the LegCo building goes on for hours as police barricade themselves inside and protestors try to break through the windows and doors.
- June 12, 2019: Masses of rioters besiege the LegCo building again and begin throwing objects at the police, who have barricaded themselves in. Protestors break the barricade and drive the police back. Another angle of the scene can be viewed here.
- June 9, 2019: A reporter's coverage of the assault on LegCo shows a policeman lying unconscious in the beseiged building, among many other scenes of chaos.

Shutting Down Hong Kong International Airport

Around August 12, 2019, protestors staged a sit-in at Hong Kong International Airport and blocked the departure and arrival areas, delaying thousands of passengers and eventually forcing all flights to stop. In many cases protestors have repeatedly apologized for their disruption, but still refuse to let anyone board any aircraft as travellers argue with them in vain.

This section does not cover the events surrounding the lynching of a Chinese journalist at the airport, as that story was already covered in previous sections.

- August 13, 2019: After reportedly breaking through police barricades, protestors begin blocking departure gates, sealing off hallways with barricades made of luggage and to prevent tourists from getting on aircraft.
- An eight-minute video made by Global News shows protestors clashing with police and making barricades on the road out of carts to prevent police vehicles from getting through the entrance, followed by clashes inside the building.
- Thailand's military reports they have planes on standby to evacuate any stranded Thai nationals should the situation deteriorate further.
- A video shows tourists feeling scared, prevented from boarding aircraft as the mob grows louder and more aggressive in the distance. Infants are among the group forced to stay in the airport.
- This footage shows protestors confronting and shouting at a woman who pleads on behalf of her family and infant pleading to let them through. The protestors then grab hold of a man (the husband?) and physically prevent him from departing.

Weapons Used by Rioters

This section documents various weapons seen being used by rioters. It is relatively short as it does not include incidents of assault or vandalism done with weapons, which were posted in previous sections.

- August 24, 2019: Amid clashes in Kowloon, a masked protestor is seen pointing a handgun at someone or something in front of him. Other reports indicate that the weapon was a BB gun.
- August 11, 2019: A masked rioter fires a US-made M320 airsoft grenade launcher at a protesting crowd, shooting what appears to be some smoke projectile, before running away and hiding in another crowd. Another shot of the scene before the grenade is fired can be seen here.
- In a picture taken around July 23, a masked rioter is seen brandishing a real bow and arrows.
- A short video details some of the cases of violence and weapons that have been used by protestors. Many of these are pointed out elsewhere in this archive, while some of the more extreme cases of arson and violent assault have not been. Notable weapons include metal poles, petrol bombs, bricks and stones, airsoft grenade launchers, laser pointers used to blind people, large slingshots, and arson.
- July 21, 2019: A rioter is seen running with a brick in one hand and some sort of makeshift weapon in the other.

Other Incidents

This section includes other displays of violence or disorder made by the protestors, ranging from less severe clashes to infuriating, albeit not overly harmful, displays.

- September 2, 2019: HK police shut down a fifth pop-up store accused of supplying protestors with weapons and other material. Supplies that were being sold by the store include spray cans, baseballs, helmets, gas masks, and fake press badges.
- August 23, 2019: Over 500 taxi drivers gather in HK a demonstration to urge for peace while displaying Chinese flags after many taxi drivers have lost more than 50% of their income. During this event, some protestors blocked traffic and tried to forcibly remove the flags from the cars.
- August 8, 2019: Protestors follow and harass an off-duty police man, insulting him with vulgar words and taking photos and videos of the man as he tries to be completely unconfrontational. In another video, a group of masked rioters harass a man as they openly declare themselves as 'rioters' in front of the camera.
- July 26, 2019: A group of mostly masked protestors verbally abuse a random elderly man at an airport. One of the protestors tapes an offensive sign to him, while another tries to block his passage, and several others shout right in his face. CGTN's video also shows the old man being pushed around and assaulted by the young protestors.
- July 26, 2019: A video shows clashes between police and masked protestors. Prior to the arrests and dispersing of the protest, the scene is shown to be anything but peaceful. The protestors are seen breaking property, using fire extinguishers to douse people and objects, and fighting with police.
- July 24, 2019: SCMP (HK-based outlet) posts a video of clashes between pro-HK and pro-mainland parties. HK crowd is clearly seen as the more violent one, as some of its members begin physically attacking mainland students and then proceed to shout racial slurs and insults as they retreat.
- A group of masked protestors harass people by standing outside an elevator and repeatedly stopping it from closing, preventing about a dozen people from getting in. Eventually a man has to step outside and physically hold back the young protestors for the elevator to close.
- Masses of masked rioters refuse to pay for MTR rides, instead opting to jump over the turnstiles as they force their way past other crowds.
- Reports emerge of girls as young as 14 offering themselves for sex to frontline protestors. Hong Kong executive councilor Law Fan Chui-Fun says that there are "confirmed reports" from trusted sources of this incident. One of the girls who claims to be involved with these incidents has spoken about it anonymously, claiming that much older men coerced and then eventually forced her to sleep with individuals involved with the protests, and may have infected her with HIV in the process.

Foreign Meddling and Involvement in the Protests

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Political Funding from NGOs and Politicians

- Hudson Institute China watcher confirms on air that the National Endowment for Democracy; the regime-change apparatus of the United States, has spent millions of dollars to mobilize and organize the protests in Hong Kong.
- Michael Pillsbury, the American Director on the Center on Chinese Strategy, has stated on air during an interview with Fox News National Security Analyst KT McFarland that "we have a large consulate there that's in charge of taking care of the Hong Kong Policy Act passed by Congress to promote democracy in Hong Kong, **and we have also funded millions of dollars of programs through the National Endowment for Democracy [NED]** ... so in that sense (the accusation that the US is funding the protests) is not totally false."
- According to the NED's own website and statements, the NGO started donating money to Hong Kong-based individuals in 1995 and led protests in 2003. Organizations receiving funds include: The American Center for International Labor Solidarity (200,075 USD), the Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor (173,280 USD), and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (190,000 USD) in 2018. Even larger funds were given to Hong Kong during the 2014 Occupy Central movement, and

the past three years saw about 5 million USD given to nine prominent opposition groups. The Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor has reportedly received 1,900,000 USD in funding from 1995 to 2013. The NGOs in question are noted as being funded by the US State Department.

- Over 70 NGOs have endorsed an open letter urging for the bill to be killed, claiming that it is a threat to human rights. It was signed by only three identifiable directors: Man-kei Tam Director from Amnesty International Hong Kong, Law Yuk Kai Director from Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor, and Sophie Richardson, China Director Human Rights Watch.
- CGTN's report details how Jimmy Lai is among the figures fuelling and funding the protests. Despite being the largest donor of the opposition in HK, Lai's entire family hold 7 UK passports. He presents himself as a Hong Kong local, but openly says that America is behind (HK's opposition party). Lai has also been seeing the former US minister of defense just prior to the 2014 OCLP movement, and has openly told US politicians that he "is fighting the same war (the US has) with China."
- Harvard University conducts a "study" in which they pay HK individuals to protest. The thesis of said study and the published 'scientific' paper deliberately misclassifies the HK protests as some 'antiauthoritarian' movement in their research paper, and further discredits itself by simply labelling countries like Russia as an 'authoritarian' country, citing protests with attendance in the low thousands while systematically ignoring the much larger protests in western countries, such as the enormous anti-corruption protests in Puerto Rico, or the Yellow Vest protests that have been brutally and violently repressed over the course of eight months and counting. The stated goal of the study is to measure the effect of the belief of a protest's turnout on the actual turnout.

Meetings Held Between Pro-Independence Groups and Foreign Officials

- September 9, 2019: Joshua Wong, who was previously caught and admitted to meeting with US embassy political chief of staff Julie Eadeh along with other opposition activists, is now seen meeting with the chairman of the white helmets NGO Raed Al Saleh and mayor of Kiev Vitali Klitscho. German foreign minister Haiko Maas also met with Joshua Wong in Berlin.
- August 7, 2019: Some netizens discover a photo of Hong Kong independence organization heads, among which are the famous pro-democracy advocates Joshua Wong and Nathan Law, meeting with a foreign woman in the lobby of JW Marriott hotel on August 6. Witnesses claim that the woman looks "very American", and that the protest leaders acted very respectfully towards her, "as if they saw their big boss." According to the reporter's investigation, the foreign woman is Julie Eadeh, which the bottom of the 11th page of this post-travel disclosure form as well as CGTN's report lists as the political chief of the US consulate in HK. When contacted by the AFP, a US state department spokesman simply dismissed the case by stating that US government representatives "meet regularly with a wide cross section of people across Hong Kong and Macau." US media then calls China a "thuggish regime" for exposing the incident.
- A Chinese blog post describes more speculation on why the protests might be fuelled by the CIA. Most notably, the first several images presented show a few older foreigners conversing with and apparently directing groups of younger rioters, on several different occassions. The rest of the blog shows incidents of violence perpetrated by the protestors, and points similarities between the tactics used by the protestors and foreign media with events like the Venezuela protests, the Arab Spring, and even protests in Yugoslavia. The blog then proceeds to give evidence and documentation on how all of these events were indirectly funded by the CIA through organizations like CANVAS.
- Chinadaily releases a short timeline of foreign meddling in HK in 2019. The timeline describes the US publishing a "Hong Kong Policy Act", which enumerates alleged evidence of setbacks in freedom of expression in HK, following which many meetings between prominent pro-independence HK politicians and US political elites such as Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pompeo, and Mike Pence take place. Initial protests in HK start shortly afterwards, following which many pro-HK statements and legal bills are passed by various western politicians such as Jeremy Hunt and Hillary Clinton.
- Jimmy Lai, pro-western journalist and democracy advocate with ties to Hong Kong, is seen meeting with the reputed neoconservative, US national security advisor John Bolton in DC. during the protests in July.
- Just before the first protests, Hong Kong's former deputy leader flew to Washington to meet with US Vice-President Mike Pence Mike Pence expressed 'concern over rights and freedoms in Hong Kong', and particularly about the extradition law which, at the time, appeared as if it was about to be passed. Several other Hong Kong officials from the pro-democracy bloc also met with Nancy Pelosi and other key US officials around the same time, including heads of the NED. Similar meetings were held just a few months prior to the Occupy Central movement in 2014 as well, for a series of protests which the BBC exposed pro-western NGOs training individuals in Oslo on how to ferment protests, and bring down governments.

Censorship From Social Media Platforms

- August 21, 2019: Twitter and Facebook announce that they have shut down over 200,000 accounts accused of spreading "misinformation" about the Hong Kong riots and protests. This has led to many accusing Twitter and Facebook of censoring free speech in the name of freedom.
- August 22, 2019: Youtube also announced that it blocked over 210 channels which it arbitrarily accused of spreading disinformation about the protests.
- The censorship is conducted despite the fact that thorough investigations have found no evidence of state-backed campaigns trying to shape public opinion on social media.

Statements and Demonstrations Promoting Foreign Interference

- Nancy Pelosi, US House Minority Leader, has weighed in on the bill and declared that if it should pass, the United States would 'reassess' whether or not Hong Kong is 'sufficiently autonomous' under the 'one country, two systems' framework.
- US senate majority leader Mitch McConnell warns that China is 'playing with fire' in Hong Kong and asks Trump to take 'forceful action' in the event that China proceeds to crack down on the protests. Sen. McConnell makes the assertion that the United States is 'internationally for standing up for human rights' and that it needs "to speak up and to take more forceful action" (with regards to China). As the newsweek article accuses police of escalating force in response to the protests while completely ignoring the violence occurring in said protests, Hu Xijin (editor and chief of The Global Times) has pointed out that 'US politicians have spoken on Hong Kong more than Beijing has'.
- A few days after being caught alongside several other prominent activists meeting with the political chief of the US consulate, Joshua Wong proceeds to invite foreign interference in China's internal affairs by asking people to petition UK MPs to 'take action'.
- Andy Chan, a prominent HK opposition leader and pro-independence activist who had previously been arrested for a bomb plot amid the riots, colludes openly with an international and fundamentally anti-CCP organization known as 'the free Indo-Pacific Alliance' in Japan, as well as having asked the UK and US to interfere in HK, according to a CGTN report
- The British outlet 'Telegraph' enthusiastically writes about how HK protestors are begging a foreign government to interfere in the country's internal affairs. A skewing of the number of attendees and delegitimizing the Chinese government in Hong Kong is seen in the article by implying a lack of human rights, even though the UK systematically abused, oppressed, and enslaved Hong Kong's citizens during its occupation.
- Joey Gibson, creator of the Proud Boys organization, is seen waving an American flag in Hong Kong during the protests. He and his female companion start a 'free Hong Kong' chant. Patriot Prayer' another US right-wing organization, hands out pro-democracy fliers in Hong Kong.
- On September 8, thousands of protestors gathered outside the American embassy and started waving American flags. Their demands were that the US congress pass the 'Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act' - a legislation that would let the US determine annually whether Hong Kong is 'sufficiently autonomous' and take appropriate measures - including sanctioning (pro-Beijing) individuals at the US' discretion, mandate annual reports on the development of 'democratic institutions' in Hong Kong, allow for easier procurement of visas for Hong Kong residents that have been arrested for protesting, and imperil Hong Kong's status as a financial hub by exposing the city to the same tariffs, restrictions on technology, and sanctions as the rest of China.
- Masked protestors carrying large American flags are seen holding up signs which say 'President Trump please liberate Hong Kong.'

Foreign Training and Material Backing

- As of July 20, 2019: Hong Kong police are reportedly looking for more than 700 'core' protestors. Most of these are under the age of 25 and are divided into two groups: one violent, and one providing extensive logistical support. Core figures are said to have been trained to hide their faces using face masks, helmets, gloves, and goggles to conceal their identities from facial recognition software, to daub surveillance cameras, and to use hand-signals for on-site communication, all to make it more difficult for the police to gather evidence. Many of them are presumed to have already fled the city. Although the article does not explicitly state 'foreign meddling', the numbers and facts speak for themselves as to how unreasonably well-organized the rioters and protestors are.
- The aforementioned suspiciously developed logistical network backing the protestors would be further exposed by a man named Alex Yeung filming himself going through stacks of fresh supplies - including goggles, gas masks, umbrellas, gloves, patches, and many more - at a location where a protest happened earlier on the same day. Alex Yeung claims that protestors have harassed him and his businesses over the video, even targeting his property in other countries.
- Mainland authorities continuously intercept parcels containing helmets, goggles, umbrellas, gas masks, and many other pieces of equipment. Various evidence points to Taiwan being the main source of supplies, most likely due to its geographical position and sympathetic government. Taiwan's stocks of gas masks are reportedly almost depleted as outside customers purchase obscene amounts of equipment.

Pro-China Rallies and Demonstrations

Major Rallies/Demonstrations

- August 17, 2019: A massive demonstration is held promoting peace and stability in HK and supporting the police. Some reports suggest an attendance as high as 473,000 as crowds flood entire sections of the city.
- August 13, 2019: In preparation for the 70th anniversary of the PRC, a HK-based youth group organizes 200 of HK's celebrities, elites, and businessmen to perform China's national anthem in a patriotic PR video. Among these people are superstar Jackie Chan, and German-born HK citizen Allan Zeman.
- August 6, 2019: The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions; the largest union in Hong Kong with over 410,000 workers and a pro-Beijing orientation, makes a statement vehemently opposing the one-day strike launched by the anti-Beijing 160,000 member strong Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions.
- August 3, 2019: Tens of thousands gather to support HK's embattled police force. Police estimates say attendance peaked at 26,000, while organizers claim an attendance of 90,000.
- July 20, 2019: Organizers claim an attendance of 316,000 while police say 106,000 attended a rally in Tamar Park supporting HK's police force. Attendees call for the police to be respected amid the riots, carrying the slogan *Safeguard Hong Kong*.
- 30 June, 2019: A counter-protest is held in Tamar Park supporting Hong Kong's embattled police force. Organizers claim an attendance of 165,000 while police put the number at 53,000. Some of the demonstrators wave the flag and play the anthem of the PRC. Another picture of the demonstration can be seen here.

Minor Rallies/Demonstrations

- September 13, 2019: Hundreds of people gather for a second time to express patriotic pro-China views, and in emphasizing unity, chant "Hong Kong is part of China." The gathering expresses support for Hong Kong's government and police force. These demonstrations would continue on September 14 as well.
- September 12, 2019: A flashmob of about a thousand individuals show up at the Hong Kong International Finance Center to express solidarity with mainland China by singing patriotic songs and waving flags of the PRC.
- September 11, 2019: Overseas Chinese residing in Stockholm, Sweden gather peacefully to voice their beliefs regarding the protests and express their solidarity with the mainland, with the aim of informing locals.
- August 25, 2019: Protestors rally outside the headquarters of RTHK (Hong Kong television broadcaster) to demand unbiased coverage of the protests against what is seen as a pro-opposition bias and an anti-police bias. Police estimate that over 1000 people attended.
- August 24, 2019: Led by the Hong Kong's Federation of Women, over 7,000 women rally for peace and stability in Hong Kong.
- August 15, 2019: Masses of Chinese students studying abroad in Australia gather to sing their national anthem and wave the PRC flag in response to a smaller pro-independence demonstration.
- August 7-8, 2019: On two separate events, HK residents gather to show respect for the PRC flag in Tsim Sha Tsui in response to rioters taking down the flag on August 3. The residents perform the national anthem while carrying dozens of PRC and HK flags.
- August 4, 2019: After the previous day's incident where blackshirt rioters lowered the PRC flag and threw it into the sea, a group of government supporters take the initiative to raise the flag over Tsim Sha Tsui harbor, and proceed to sing the national anthem of the PRC. Former Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying promises a reward of 1 million HK dollars (127,000 USD) for anyone who can help the police arrest the people who desecrated the flag the day before.
- Support pours in for HK police, many of whose identities have been deliberately exposed and leaked. Messages and gifts are sent to HK police to express appreciation for their professionalism. The article goes on to provide first-hand accounts of the police workers' families being targeted, which include incidents of stalking, death threats leveled against the police and them, their spouses, and their children.
- About 600 youths sign up for the PLA summer camp in Hong Kong. This is a record high for HK, which saw a median of just over 200 volunteers over a period of 14 years.

Testimonies from Notable Persons

- Pansy Ho Chiu-king, chairperson of the Hong Kong Federation of Women, makes a statement before the UN Human Rights Council to condemn the violent nature of the protests, pointing out that in the span of 95 days, there were over 130 protests, over 110 of which have ended in violent protests. Young kids are reportedly pressured by their peers to subscribe to anti-establishment beliefs, perform school strikes, and are fervently harassed if they refuse.
- Bunn Nagara, senior fellow of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies of Malaysia, states that [the protests are violent include criminal activity which 'nobody can accept'. Bunn Nagara believes that any accusations against HK police are hypocritical, as HK police have been too restrained and that the protests should have been stopped early before having the chance to grow more widespread. He mentions that a pragmatic and wise approach that would benefit Hong Kong's standard of living is to cooperate with mainland China.
- A pro-Beijing demonstrator calls the BBC 'fake news' after the reporter skews facts, blatantly downplays the size of the pro-Beijing demonstration of 106,000 (316,000 according to organizers), hypes up the coming anti-Beijing rally, and misclassifies the latter as being 'pro-democracy'.
- Jackie Chan, world-wide famous actor from Hong Kong, leads the efforts of China's artists to protect the five-starred flag. Jackie Chan does not directly condemn the protestors' cause, but rather expresses sorrow over the recent violence and instability in HK.
- Nigerian member of parliament Yusuf Baba Yakub and Dr. Mariana Aparicio, professor of the Center of International Relations at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, join the voices condemning violence used by the protestors.
- Bill Jones, Washington Bureau Chief of the Executive Intelligence Review, accuses western countries of double standards in HK affairs. Bill points out the silence of the US and UK over the ongoing Yellow Vest protests and points out the role of the NED and other NGOs in previous color revolutions. Bill claims this hypocritical stance is the result of the US being uncomfortable with China playing such a major international role.
- From The Peace Report, US political writer Sara Flounders delivers a detailed, 35-minute report explaining the situation in HK starting from the colonization of Qing dynasty China in the early 1800s. Sara Flounders explains everything in meticulous detail, from the wars waged by the west against China during the Century of Humiliation to the economic failures and inequality within Hong Kong, the activities of the NED and pro-western NGOs within Hong Kong, and the growth of nearby cities that have contributed to social and economic factors.
- Globalresearch, a well-known Canadian think-tank, releases an article detailing many facts and events pertaining to the the HK protests. The highlights include: Allen Weinstein, a founder of the NED, admitting to doing work which 'was done covertly by the CIA' in the past, and that the NED has received ample funding from the UK.
- Martin Sieff, a US scholar, reknowned correspondent and fellow researcher at the Global Policy institute, believes that the protests may have to be stopped if they continue to spiral out of control. Martin Sieff believes that continued unrest would cause a mass flight of capital from Hong Kong (primarily a financial center), which would in turn lead to mass unemployment and greater poverty.
- Ian Stansbury, compliance director of the G7 Research Group, delivers a four-minute speech in which he explains why media coverage of the protests is unfair. According to Ian Stansbury, the police in HK have acted extremely restrained as the protestors undermine their cause by contributing to violence. Ian points out how quickly police started arresting and using tear gas against a few thousand peaceful protestors during the 45th G7 summit in France.
- August 14, 2019: A foreign reporter says that the protestors are afflicted by mob mentality as he recounts the group violently attacking and torturing the Chinese reporter at HK international airport.
- August 5, 2019: Former UK MP George Galloway tells his perspective on the protests. George served as MP for 20 years and has first-hand experience in political matters; he points out the overwhelming international coverage of the HK protests, even as the much longer and more violent Yellow Vest protests across France receive absolutely no coverage to this day. According to Galloway, foreign powers are interfering in China's internal affairs using NGOs, out of a desire to keep China's progress checked and contained.
- July 31, 2019: Tung Chee Hwa, former leader of Hong Kong, publicly accuses the United States and Taiwan of fermenting and orchestrating the protests. Tung explains his reasoning by pointing to the sudden escalation of violence and how unusually organized the protestors were, noting how quickly the slogan "Oppose the extradition bill" turned to "Liberate Hong Kong, the revolution of our times". This is unsurprising in light of the US' track record: the 1996 meddling in Russia's elections, 2004 Orange Revolution in Ukraine, 2011 coup against Libya, involvement in Ukraine's Maidan in 2014, Operation Timber Sycamore, and very blatant century-long string of meddling in Venezuela all barely scratch the surface of a topic that is far too long to cover in a single post. Tung attributes a part of the problem to be the result of young people venting their helplessness in light of HK's housing crisis and growing economic irrelevance, and that these problems can be solved with the help of Beijing.
- A foreigner living in Hong Kong describes his eyewitness account of the protests during the siege of the LegCo building, and mentions how peaceful protests turned to violent riots. The man describes the violent protestors as 'thugs and vandals' who are seeking fights with the police, and believes that similar events in countries like England or America would have been met with live ammunition.
- Trump openly refers to the Hong Kong protests as 'riots' upon being interviewed by journalists, August 1, 2019.
- July 3, 2019: UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt warns Beijing of 'serious consequences' if the extradition bill is passed.
- An injured HK riot policeman claims that the protests are anything but peaceful. Had they been peaceful, the policeman claims that the police would respect it, but in the given scenario many of the protestors are trying to destroy property, and even attack the police. Another CTGN report shows footage of weapons, including petrol bombs being used, as well as various weapons of all sorts seized from detained protestors.

Debunking Fake News and False Rumours

- A series of MSM outlets claim that China is using fake news to sow discord and discredit protestors in Hong Kong. Claims include that porn spam accounts are being used. The 'research' into this supposed spam network by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) admits that its investigations are fundamentally based on the assumption that Twitter's accusations to tweets being from state-backed actors is correct - a claim that the sources and think-tanks admit they have no evidence for whatsoever by stating *ICPC does not have access to the relevant data to independently verify that these accounts are linked to the Chinese government; this research proceeds on the assumption that Twitter's attribution is correct.* In spite of this, the report still aggressively blames the CCP and state-backed actors many times. Instead of objective reporting, the think-tank proceeds to fear-monger in full bold text about how "actors linked to the Chinese government may have been running covert information operations on Western social media platforms for at least two years." This is in contrast to another report, which has found pro-China automation on Twitter but admits that there is no evidence for any automation being state-backed.
- A NYT opinion piece makes the rather revolting claim that pro-mainland demonstrations in Canada are the result of 'China bullying Canadians. Canadian citizens of Chinese descent are blamed for "frightening" other people with peaceful demonstrations, while anti-mainland ethnic Chinese are described as "Canadian citizens increasingly living in fear".
- Another NYT article gaslights China's accusations of the protests being funded by the US, by simply labelling the People's Republic of China, the CCP, and Xi Jinping as "authoritarian" and using flimsy tactics to shut down protestors. After several pages of such accusations, the article itself concedes that China's claims are true, with the quote: *"The National Endowment for Democracy (funded by the US congress), for example, regularly distributes grants to organizations working to preserve democratic rights — a goal very much in line with the protests. Its grants in 2018 included $155,000 for the Solidarity Center, the American labor advocacy group allied with the AFL-CIO, and $90,000 to the Hong Kong Justice Center, an organization in Hong Kong that monitors the territory's compliance with rights defined by the United Nations Human Rights Council."*
- New York Times releases a video accusing China of framing the protests, as if oblivious that their very accusation is a foreign state focusing on its internal affairs is trying to convince foreign actors that should have nothing to do with the protests. Youtuber Nathan Rich releases a detailed video exposing this video. The most important highlight is that Dean Baquet, the executive editor of New York Times, was recently implicated in directing the narrative of NYT pertaining to Trump through a leaked recording.
- CGTN creates an excellent clip showing the extent of the biased reporting of primarily western media outlets. Examples include: BBC showing a cop brandishing a weapon but not showing him getting mobbed seconds earlier, and a CNN reporter calling an event where bricks were thrown and huge mobs gathered to disrupt traffic a 'peaceful demonstration'.
- The star of Disney's Mulan, Yifei Lui, has voiced her support for HK's police force. This resulted in violent outcry from western political spheres and calls to boycott the movie. Variety magazine releases a smear piece on Yifei Lui, in which they accuse her of being a puppet of China, and a supporter of authoritarianism, all while neglecting to mention the detainment and torture of the Chinese reporter that led the actress to voice her support.
- On June 16, massive protests against the extradition bill took place. Anti-China biased media like The BBC, Financial Times, CNN, Globalnews, and many others repeat the same line claiming that two million protestors attended the demonstrations, with no source or calculation as to how these unbelievable numbers came up. Police estimate the attendance at 240,000; a far more believable figure considering the total population of the city, the overwhelmingly young and disproportionately male demographic of the protestors, and other mathematical calculations based on satellite imagery, or the lack thereof. However, CJR emphasizes that none of the estimates are anywhere near exact; the only clear fact is that the 2,000,000 figure is a gross exaggeration, yet it remains the exclusive figure being thrown around by anti-China and pro-independence media.
- Reuters writes an article where it claims that the goal of the protests is to challenge the 'political masters' of Hong Kong in Beijing. An assertion is made that China is cracking down on any footage of the protests to completely hide the event - when in reality Chinese netizens are well aware and thoroughly disgusted of the protests. (#1 response on Weibo translated: "I am a protector of the flag!", posted shortly after the PRC flag was defaced.) A fervent pro-independence stance is taken by the article, but no mention is made of the fact that HK has over seven million people crammed into an area less than 1200 km^2, or that the city's food, water, and to a lesser extent, electricity, are all imported from the mainland. The BBC's article is only one example of thousands, out of which the only reasonable conclusion that can be made is that media cheer for the protests and for HK's independence not out of genuine concern for the people of the country, but out of an innate desire to see their nation's geopolitical opponent divided and ruined.
- BBC China correspondent Stephen McDonell tries to slander pro-Beijing Hong-Kongers, but misinterprets the writing on their banner. After getting called out for it, he proceeds to throw a tantrum in the comments.
- Online footage claims to show PLA garrison arresting HK protestors. Further investigation reveals that the footage is an exercise help by South Korean riot police dating back to at least 2011.
- TeleSUR creates a video exposing multiple false claims by anti-Mainland organizations and individuals. These claims include: the aforementioned misleading footage of South Korean riot police (gained over a million views on social media), and an elderly woman who was shown as defending protestors when she was, in fact, asking them to leave.
- August 5, 2019: Rioters block traffic, surround and a vandalize car with driver still inside. Even while reporting on this incident, The British news outlet *The Guardian* manages to take a pro-protestor stance, comparing the driver to the Charlottesville car attack, and making the fairly ridiculous implication that the rioters wanted to "assist" the driver. This is done despite claiming just seconds earlier that the driver was forced out of the car and their own video showing the car's front window having been clearly damaged. The extent of the Guardian's biased reporting becomes even more apparent when another clip of the same incident is taken into account - showing how the rioters stopped the private car and held its driver captive in zip-ties, before vandalizing his car by spray-painting insults on it.
- Many media outlets circulate alleged footage of a pregnant woman being brutally attacked by allegedly pro-Beijing triads. The woman in question was treated at the hospital, where it turned out that her "pregnancy" was just the result of extra weight.
- After internet users from across the world accuse HK police of pre-recording videos in which they condemn the rioters' violence based on the time shown on wrist-watches, an article details how the circulated photos had been edited.

Miscellaneous

- September 3, 2019 A foreign man is caught posing as a Swedish journalist named Martins Wennesen with a fake certificate as a member of the Hong Kong Free Press. He is exposed as an American English teacher named Benton Rendail Olmsted and member of the Human Rights Watch NGO.
- September 2, 2019: Protestors organize outside the British consulate demanding full citizenship in the UK while waving UK flags and British colonial flags, and singing the anthem of the UK. One of the protestors is interviewed, and demands that the UK declare the Sino-British agreement on HK void, and that they are 'at the forefront of fighting against the evil party', which is the CCP.
- September 1, 2019: Fed up by the violence and material damage caused by the protests, Hong Kongers organize themselves into volunteer clean-up crews.
- August 27, 2019: An interview with a student council protestor on HK TV digs into many interesting topics. 20-year old Eve Lui gives her opinion on the protests, including why students (including pre-teens) are boycotting school, the point of the boycott, the point of protesting, violence during the protests, why protestors refuse to have dialogue with Carrie Lam, and many other points.
- August 24, 2019: HK students call on boycotting school if all of their protest demands are not met.
- August 20, 2019: Protest leaders refuse dialogue with Carrie Lam and HK's government, effectively making themselves uncompromising in their demands.
- August 10, 2019: A group of protestors waves US flags and sings the US national anthem.
- August 6, 2019: Residents enthusiastically cheer as HK's police force disperses rioters. The crowd's cheers include: "support the police.", "bravo police!", and loud cries of "thank you!".
- August 6, 2019: SCMP (HK-based news outlet) releases a video of the aftermath of one of the protests. The most notable things are the sheer amount of garbage and vandalism left behind after the protests. Makeshift barricades are left scattered about the city, buildings are vandalized and spray-painted with graffiti, bricks are torn open from roads, traffic lights are broken, and sign posts are torn out. Not all of the protestors participated in this behaviour, and on the contrary, some helped clean up the mess. However the violence and vandalism is not reported in western media in any way.
- In a very surprising turn of events, CNN releases an article which condemns the protests as having become smaller but far more violent. According to CNN's report, protests turned violent once radicals began throwing bricks and petrol bombs at government buildings and police lines, leading to 28 individuals being injured. Two of these individuals are reportedly in serious condition.
- During the riots in Hong Kong's MTR stations on September 4, a video emerges of a Hong Kong resident helping police catch and detain violent rioters and received praise from online communities for his actions. Other residents started to immediately undo and repair the damage caused by the rioters.
- Many of the protest leaders are noticeably absent from Hong Kong during the height of the unrest; Nathan Law arrived in the US on August 14 to study in Yale University after appealing to other protestors to "fight to the end", Brian Leung fled to Taiwan and later the US after making a similar declaration on August 16, Ray Wong has fled to Germany and proceeded to try and recite a revolution from there, while Jimmy Lai (a major donor to the opposition) has a family where seven individuals hold British passports.
- A short video filmed in a Hong Kong subway shows a group of masked protestors changing their clothes to ditch the black shirts associated with the protests for white clothes associated with white-shirt gangs accused of beating up protestors.
- Video footage filmed from a building shows a woman handing out money to protestors on the streets below. Rumours, allegedly originating from protestors' accounts, suggest that some individuals are paid $8000 HK (~1000 USD) for protesting.
- A personal account of the protests and ten important observations from a local can be read here. The author recalls scenes of chaos amid the protests, and points out that some protests were far more violent and contained different types of protestors than other demonstrations. They believe that HK's police has been extremely brave and reserved, and that the agitation towards the police is based off of cherry-picked clips from social media, many of which are edited to maximize anger.
- An SCMP article details the manifesto of some of the more extremist protestors in HK. According to the author, one particular protest group known as ProgressUST wants HK to officially "cut ties" with the mainland, citing the slogan "self-destruct together" as a way to 'liberate' HK. The claim is that HK is China's most important living organ (despite not paying a penny in taxes and receiving considerable subsidies). The claim says, "if Hong Kong collapses, it's immediately 'game over' for the communists."
- A SWAT agent or riot police officer brandishes his weapon towards something in the distance as dozens of protestors flock to take footage of him in a picture titled 'A symbolic snapshot of Hong Kong journalism'.
- A tourist family writes a facebook post thanking HK police for protecting them against rioters.
- A professional crier, who has shown up to multiple events surrounding the protests and engaged in fake drama, is exposed.
- After becoming confrontational with pro-China individuals, a woman is lightly nudged. She then proceeds to very obviously fake a fall while calling for security.
- A CGTN report highlights children as young as 12 years old taking part in violent riots, and political assemblies that have been declared illegal beforehand due to concerns of a riot.

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